DUBLITHES BY FIRE AND STORM.

usual chastisements in loss of life and property | able assurance of a permanent peace. by storm and fire. These disasters have served to call forth the best elements of human nature in our country, and to develop a friendship for us

PRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS-ORENT BUILDING

The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue to be friendly. The year has been an eventful one, in witnessing two great nations, speaking one language and having one of long standing, and lable at any time to bring these nations into bostile conflict. An example has thus been set which, if successful in its final issue, may be followed by other civilized nations, and be the final means of returning to productive industry millions of men maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the bayonet and broadsword. I transmit herewith a copy of the treaty alluded to, which has been concluded since the asligurament of Congress with Her Britannic Majesty, and a copy of the protocols of the con- relations. The Cabinet of the Mikado has, since ferences of the Commissioners by whom it was the close of the last session of Congress, selected negotiated. This treaty provides methods for citizens of the United States to serve in offices adjusting the questions pending between the two of importance in several departments of the Govnations. The various questions are to be ad- ernment. I have reason to think that this selecjusted by arbitration. I recommend Congress, tion is due to an appreciation of the disinterestat an early day, to make the necessary provision ness of the policy which the United States have for the Tribunal of Geneva, and for the several pursued towards Japan. It is our desire to concalled for by the treaty. His Majesty the King policy with China, as well as Japan. of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, and His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, have each consented, on the joint request of the two powers, to name an arbitrator for the Tribunal | that there is no disposition on the part of this of Geneva. I have caused my thanks to be suitably expressed for the readiness with which the joint request has been complied with, by the appointment of gentlemen of eminence and learning to the high positions.

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, has been pleased to comply with the joint wish of the two Governments, and has consented to act The contracting parties in the treaty have under. the coast was treacherously attacked at a disadtaken to regard, as between themselves, certain vantage. Ample opportunity was given for exprinciples of public law, for which the United planation and apology for the insult, but neither of their history. They have also agreed to bring ardnous march over a rugged and difficult country, these principles to the knowledge of the other the forts from which the outrages had been commaritime powers, and to invite them to accede mitted were gallantly assaulted, and were deto them. Negotiations are going on as to the stroyed. Having thus punished the criminals. form of the note by which the invitation is to be and having vindicated the honor of the flag. extended to the other Powers. I recommend the the expedition returned, finding it impracticable. legislation necessary on the part of the United under the circumstances, to conclude the desired States to bring into operation the articles of the convention. I respectfully refer to the cortreaty relating to the Fisheries and to other respondence relating thereto, herewith submitted. matters touching the relations of the United and leave the subject for such action as Congress States towards the British North American may see fit to take. possessions, to become operative as soon as the proper legislation shall be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. It is much to the very objectionable laws establishing what is be desired that this legislation may become op- known as a free zone on the frontier of the erative before the fishermen of the United States United States. It is hoped that this may yet be begin to make arrangements for the coming sea- done, and also that stringent measures may be son. I have addressed a communication, of which taken by the Republic restraining lawless persons a copy is transmitted herewith, to the Governors on the frontier. I hope that Mexico, by its own of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, action, will soon relieve this Government of the Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, urging upon difficulties experienced from these causes. Our the Governments of these States, respectively, relations with the various Republics of the Conthe necessary action on their part to carry into timent and South America continue, with one effect the object of the article of the treaty exception, to be cordial and friendly. I recomwhich contemplates the use of the canals on mend some action by Congress regarding the either side connected with the navigation of the lakes and river, forming the boundary, in terms Venezuela Claims Commission of 1866. The of equity, by the inhabitants of both countries. internal dissensions of this Government present It is hoped that the importance of the object and the benefits to flow therefrom, will secure the speedy approval and legislative sanction of the States concerned.

tion for determining the true position of the initiatory steps toward the abolition of slavery. forty-ninth parallel of latitude, where it forms Our relations with that Empire, always cordial, the boundary between the United States and the British North American possessions, between is not too much to hope that the Government of the Lake of the Woods and the summit of the Brazil may hereafter find it for its interest, as Rocky Moantains. The early action of Congress in the recommendation named would put it in entire emancipation more rapidly than the the power of the War Department to place a force in the field during the next Summer.

PROTECTION TO GERMANS IN FRANCE.

The resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Germany has enabled me to give directions for the withdrawal of the protec-Government, and has wounded no susceptibilities fundamental law of their own country. I recomof the French.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

the United States, and a desire to harmonize zens of this Government. with the moderate and just policy which this Government maintains in its relations with Asiaatic Powers as well as with the South American Republics. I have given assurance that the friendly feelings of that Government are fully shared by the United States. The ratifications of the consular and naturalization connections with Austria and Hungary have been exchanged.

OUR BELLATIONS WITH ITALY.

ing this role into the obligations of nations. | tions.

CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN

The Forty-first Congress, at its third session, made an appropriation for the organization of a In addressing my third annual Message to the Mixed Commission for adjudicating upon the law-making branch of the Government, it is grat- claims of the citizens of the United States alying to be able to state that during the past against Spain, growing out of the insurrection in year success has generally attended the effort to Cuba. That Commission has since been organexecute all the laws found upon the statute ized. I transmit herewith the correspondence books. The policy has been not to inquire into relating to its formation and its jurisdiction. the wisdom of laws already enacted, but to learn It is to be hoped that this Commission will afford their special interest, and to enforce them ac-It has been made the agreeable duty of the United States to preside over a conference at The past year has, under a wise Providence, Washington between the Pleninotentiaries of been one of general prosperity to the nation. It Spain and the allied South American Republics. has, however, been attended with more than which has resulted in an armistice, with a reason-

THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA

The intimate friendly relations which have so on the part of foreign nations, which goes far long existed between the United States and towards alleviating the distress occasioned by the | Russia continue undisturbed. The visit of the calamities. The benevolent, who have so gen. third son of the Emperor is a proof that there is erously shared their means with the victims of no desire on the part of his Government to dithese misfortunes, will reap their reward in the minish the cordulity of these relations. The consciousness of having performed a noble act, hospitable reception which has been given to the and in receiving the grateful thanks of men. Grand Duke is a proof that on our side we share women and children, whose sufferings they have the wishes of that Government. The inexcusable course of the Russian Minister at Washington rendered it necessary to ask his recall, and to decline to longer receive that functionary as a diplomatic representative. It was impossible, with self-respect or with a just regard to the disnity of the country, to permit Mr. Catacazy to continue to hold interviews with this Government, after his abuse of Government officials, lineage, settling by peaceful arbitration disputes and during his persistent interference through various means with the relations between the United States and other Powers. In accordance with my wishes he has been relieved of further intercourse with our Government, and the management of the affairs of the Imperial Nation has passed into the hands of a gentleman entirely unobjectionable.

DUE BELATIONS WITH JAPAN AND CHINA

With Japan we continue to maintain intimate oners on the part of the United States tinne to maintain this disinterested and just

The correspondence transmitted herewith shows Government to swerve from its established course. Prompted by a desire to put an end to the barbarous treatment of our shipwrecked sailors on the Corean coast, I instructed our Minister at Pekin to endeavor to conclude a convention with Corea for securing the safety and humane treatment of such marinees. Admiral Rogers was instructed to accompany him with a sufficient as the arbitrator of the disputed water boundary force to protect him in case of need. A small between the United States and Great Britain surveying party was sent out, and on reaching States have contended from the commencement | came. A force was then landed, and after an

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Republic of Mexico has not yet repealed overdue instalments, under the award of the no justification for the absence of efforts to meet their solemn treaty obligations. The retification of an extradition treaty with Nicaragua has been exchanged. It is a subject for congratulation I renew the recommendation for an appropriathat the great Empire of Brazil has taken the will naturally be made more so by this act. It well as intrinsically right, to advance toward present act contemplates. The true prosperity and greatness of a nation is to be found in the elevation and education of its laborers.

SLAVERY IN THE WEST INDIES AND BLSEWHERE.

It is a subject for regret that the reforms in this direction, which were voluntarily promised tion extended to Germans in France by the by Spain, have not been carried out in the West Diplomatic and Consular representatives of the India Colonies. The laws and regulations for United States in that country. It is just to add the apparent abolition of slavery in Cuba and that the delicate duty of this protection has Porto Rico leave most of the laborers in bondage, been performed by the Minister and Consul at with no hope of release until their lives become Paris, and the various Consuls in France, under a burden to their employers. I desire to direct the supervision of the latter, with great kindness your attention to the fact that citizens of the as well as with prudence and tact. Their course United States are large holders in foreign lands, has received the commendation of the German of this species of property, forbidden by the mend to Congress to provide by stringent legislation a suitable remedy against the holding, own-The Government of the Emperor of Germany ing, or dealing in, slave property in foreign lands, continues to manifest a friendly feeling towards either as owners, hirers, or mortgagees, by citi-

It is to be regretted that the disturbed condition of the Island of Cuba continues to be a source of annoyance and of anxiety. The existence of a protracted struggle in such close proximity to our own territory, without apparent prospect of an early termination, cannot be other than an object of concern to a people who, while abstaining from interference in the affairs of other I have been officially informed of the annexa- Powers, naturally desire to see every country in tion of the States of the Church to the Kingdom the undisturbed enjoyment of peace, liberty, and of Italy, and the removal of the Capital of that the blessings of free institutions. Our naval the reduction of others and the employment of Kingdom to Rome. In conformity with the commanders in Cuban waters have been inestablished policy of the United States, I have structed, in case it should become necessary, to recognized this change. The ratification of the spare no effort to protect the lives and property new treaty of commerce between the United of bona fide American citizens, and to maintain States and Italy has been exchanged. The two the dignity of the flag. It is hoped that all tain be made by selection instead of by seniority. nowers have agreed in their treaty that property pending questions with Spain, growing out of the This will secure in the higher grades greater resulted favorably, so far as can be judged from at sea shall be exempt from capture in case of affairs in Cuba, may be adjusted in the spirit of wur between the two powers. The United peace and conciliation, which has hitherto guided evers to improve themselves in the knowledge of ation. Through the efforts of the varians socie-

ORIENTAL EDUCATION OF AMERICAN YOUTHS.

our diplomatic relations with Japan and port-of the Secretary of the Navy. China, and to further in obtaining the good nions of these people, and to secure to the United States its share of the commerce destined ployees in foreign business houses, or the inter- ing to the whole people than it now is. preters to other foreign Ministers.

SUBSIDIES TO STEAMSHIP LINES.

I would also recommend liberal measures for the purpose of supporting the American lines of Japan and China, and the Australian line, almost of increasing their service.

THE NATIONAL DEST.

mands, and the amount already paid, it is not mer years. desirable that the present resources of the country should continue to be taxed in order to contique this rapid payment.

MODIFICATION OF TAX AND TARIFF LAWS.

spectfully invited to this subject.

THE CURRENCY.

The continued fluctuations in the value of gold compared with the national currincy has a most damaging effect upon the increase and development of the country, in keeping up prices of all articles necessary in every-day life. It fosters a spirit of gambling prejudicial alike to national morals and national finances. If the question can be met as to how to get a fixed value to our currency, that value constantly and uniformly approaching par with specie, a very desirable object will be gained.

For the operations of the army in the past year, the expenses of maintaining it, the estimates for the ensuing year, and for continuing sea-const and other improvements conducted under the supervision of the War Department, I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. I call your attention to the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1869, which discontinues promotion in the grade of staff corps be fixed, and that whenever the number in any one grade falls below the number so fixed, that the vacancy may be filled by promotion from the grade below. I also recommend that when the office of Chief of Corps becomes vacant the place may be filled by selection from the corps in which the vacancy exists.

THE NAVE.

an improvement in the number and efficiency of supposing that all such persons have been guilty the naval force, without material increase in the of violation of the law. A full report of what expense of supporting it. This is due to the has been done under this law will be submitted not such as all true patriotic citizens would like to policy which has been adopted and is being ex- to Congress by the Attorney General. tended as far as our material will admit, of using smaller vessels as cruisers on the several stations. by these means we have bean enabled to occupy at once a larger extent of cruising ground, and to visit more frequently the ports where the pres ence of our fing is desirable, and generally to discharge more efficiently the appropriate duties of the Navy in times of peace, without exceeding the number of men or the expenditures authorized by law. During the past year the Navy has in addition to its regular service, supplied the men and officers for the vessels of the Coast Survey, and has completed the surveys authorized by Congress, of the Isthmus of Darien and Tehuantepec, and under like authority has sent out an expedition completely farnished and equipped to explore the unknown ocean of the North. The suggestion of the report as to the necessity for increasing and improving the material of the Navy and the plan recommended for reducing the personnel of the service to a peace standard by the gradual abolition of certain grades of officers, some in the service of the commercial marine, are all considered and deserve the thoughtful attention of Congress. I also recommend that all promotions in the Navy above the rank of Capefficiency and hold out an incentive to young offi- the limited time during which it has been in oper-States have spared no opportunity of incorporat- the two Powers in their treatment of such ques- their profession. The present cost of maintain- ties of Christians, to whom has been entrusted valuation, and provided the Legislature of Illinois

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT The enlarged receipts of the Post Office Department, as shown by the accompanying report to flow between these nations and the balance of of the Postmaster General, exhibit a gratifying the commercial world, I earnestly recommend increase in that branch of the public service. It that an appropriation be made to support at least is the index of the growth of education and of four American youths in each of those countries. the prosperity of the people, two elements highly to serve as part of the official family of our Minsters there. Our representatives would not even With a vast territory like ours, much of it sparse then be placed on an equality with the repre-ty populated but all requiring the services sentatives of Great Britain and some other of the mail, it is not at present to be expowers. As situated, our representatives in pected that this Department can be made self-sus-Japan and China have to depend for interpreters taining; but its gradual approach to this end tries, who know our language imperfectly, or the day is not far distant when the Post Office of by treaty should be secured. Such a course

PROPOSITION TO UNITE THE TELEGRAPH WITH THE

POSTAL SYSTEM. The suggestion of the Postmaster General for and I recommend to you his suggestions. improvements in the Department presided over steamers now plying between San Francisco and by him are earnestly recommended to your special attention, especially the document for your our only remaining lines of ocean steamers, and favorable consideration of the plan for uniting the telegraph system of the United States with the postal system. It is believed that by such a The National Debt has been reduced to the course the cost of telegraphing could be much reextent of eighty-six millions fifty-seven thousand duced and the service be as well, if not better have been in great part disposed of in such a one hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty rendered. It would secure further advantage by way as to secure access to the balance by the harcents during the year; and by negotiation of the extending the telegraph through portions of the national bonds at a lower rate of interest the country where private enterprise will not coninterest on the public debt has been so far di- struct it. Commerce, trade, and above all, the minished that now the sum to be raised for in- efforts to bring a people widely separated into a interest may well be assisted by the grant of the terest account is nearly seventeen millions of community of interests are always benefitted by dollars less than on the 1st of March, 1869. It rapid intercommunication. Education, the ground was highly desirable that this rapid diminution work of republican institutions, is encouraged by should take place, both to strengthen the credit increasing the facilities for gathering together of the country and to convince its citizens of with speed the news from all parts of the countheir entire ability to meet every dollar of liability try. The desire to reap the benefit of such imwithout bankrunting them. But in view of the provement will stimulate education. I refer you accomplishment of these desirable ends, of the to the report of the Postmaster General for full papid development of the resources of the coundetnils of the operations of last year, and for try, its increasing ability to meet the large de- comparative statements of the results with for- collected and prepared for publication, in regard

EU-REUX IN SOUTH CAROLINA

There has been imposed upon the Executive branch of the Government the execution of the Act of Congress approved April 20th, 1871, and I therefore recommend a modification of both commonly known as the Kn-Klux law, in a porthe tariff and interest tax laws. I recommend tion of the State of South Carolina. The necesthat all taxes from internal sources be abolished, sity of the course pursued will be demonstrated except those on spirituous, vinous and malt by the report of the Committee to investigate liquors, tobacco in its various forms, and from Southern Outrages under the provisions of the stamps. In readjusting the tariff, I suggest that above Act. I issued a Proclamation calling the a careful estimate be made of the amount of sur- attention of the people of the United States to plus revenue collected under the present laws, the same, and declaring my reluctance to exercise after providing for the current expenses of the any of the extraordinary powers thereby con-Government, the interest account and a sinking ferred upon me except in case of imperative nefund, and that this surplus be reduced in such cessity; but making known my purpose to exermanuer as to afford the greatest relief to the cise such powers whenever it should become negreatest number. There are many articles not cessary to do so for the purpose of securing to produced at home, such as medicines compound- all citizens of the United States the peaceful ened, from which little revenue is derived, but joyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the which enter into general use. All such articles | Constitution and the laws. After the passage of I recommend to be placed on the free list, this law, information was received from time to Should a further reduction prove advisable, I time that a combination of characters referred to would then recommend that it be made upon in this law existed and were powerful in many those articles which can bear it without disturblarts of the Southern States, particularly in cer ing home production, or reducing the wages of tain counties of South Carolina. Careful inves-American labor. I have not entered into figures, | tigation was made, and it was ascertained that in | because to do so would be to repeat all that will nine Counties of the State such combinations invited. But few of the officials receive a combe laid before you in the Report of the Secretary | were active and powerful, embracing a sufficient of the Treasury. The present laws for collecting portion of the citizens to control the local authorrevenues pay collectors of customs small salaries, ity, and having among other things the object of millions of dollars and great interests. In pribut provide for shares in all seizures, which, at depriving the emancipated class of the substan. vate life such services demand compensation the principal ports of entry particularly, raise the tial benefits of freedom and of the privilege equal to the services rendered, and a wise econcompensation of those officials to a large sum. of the free, political actions of those citizens who omy would dictate the same rule in the Gov It has always seemed to me as if this system did not sympathics with their own views; and ermnent service. must at times work perniciously. It holds out among their operations were frequent scourgings lawless violence. Thereupon, on the 13th of Oc- proval. tober, 1871, a proclamation was issued in terms | DISABILITIES IMPOSED BY THE POURTEENTH AMEND of the law, calling upon the members of the said combinations to disperse within five days and to More than six years having elapsed since deliver to the Marshal or military officers of the the last hostile gun was fired between the armies United States all arms, ammunition, uniforms, then arrayed against each other, one for the perdisguises and other implements used by them for petuation the other for the destruction of the carrying out their unlawful purposes. This warn- Union, it may well be considered whether it is ing not having been heeded, on the 17th of Octo- not now time that the disabilities imposed by ber another proclamation was issued, suspending the Fourteenth Amendment should be removed. the writ of habeas corpus in nine counties in That instrument does not include the ballot, but that State, and directions were given that within only requires the disability to hold office of certhe counties so designated, persons supposed on tain classes. When the purity of the ballot-box credible information to be members of such unlaw- is secure, a majority of one is sure to elect officers ful combinations should be arrested by the milita- reflecting the views of the majority. I do not ry force of the United States and delivered to see the propriety of excluding men from officer the Marshal to be dealt with according to law. merely because they were, before the rebellion, In two of the said counties many arrests have of a standing and character sufficient to be electbeen made, and at last accounts the number of ed to positious requiring them to take the oath persons thus arrested was 263. Several hundred to support the constitution, and admitting the whose criminality was ascertained to be of an instaff corps of the army until provided for by law. staff corps of the army until provided for by law. ferior degree were released for the present. views but of less standing in their communities I recommend that the number of officers in each These have generally made confessions of their It may be said that the former violated an oath, guilt. Great caution has been exercised in mak- while the latter did not have it in their power to ing these arrests, and notwithstanding their large | do so. If they had taken this oath, it cannot be number, it is believed that no innocent person is doubted they would have broken it as did the fornow in custody. The prisoners will be held for mer class. If there are any great criminals disregular trial before a judicial tribunal of the Uni- tinguished above all others for the part they took ted States. As soon as it appeared that the in opposition to the Government, they might, in authorities of the United States were about to the judgment of Congress, be excluded from take vigorous measures to enforce the law, many such amnesty. The subject is submitted for your The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows persons absconded, and there is good reasons for careful consideration.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

In Utah there still remains a remnant of barbarism repugnant to civilization, decency, and to the laws of the United States. Territorial officers however, have been found who are willing to perform their duty in a spirit of equity and with a due sense of sustaining the majesty of the law. Neither polygamy nor other violation of ent political convictions. existing statutes will be permitted within the territory of the United States. It is not with the religion of the self-styled Saints that we are now proved February 21, 1871, a Territorial Government tates of their own consciences, but they will not against polygamy, is to be the status of the plural wives and their offspring, and the propriety of Congress passing an enabling act, authorizing the to a time fixed in the act, might be justified by of improvement.

THE CHICAGO FIRE. its humanity to those innocent children. This is a suggestion only, and not a recommendation.

THE ADMINISTRATION INDIAN POLICY AND ITS BESULTS.

The policy pursued towards the Indians has ing the Navy, and its cost compared with that of the execution of the policy, and the Board of will pass a law authorising its condemnation for

the preceding year, and the estimates for the en- Commissioners authorized by the law of April To give importance and to add to the efficiency suing year are contained in the accompanying re- 10th, 1869, many tribes of Indians have been induced to settle upon reservations to cultivate the soil and perform productive labor of various kinds and to partially accept civilization. These are being cared for in such a way that it is hoped to induce those still pursuing their old habits of life to embrace the only opportunity which is left them to avoid extermination. I recommend liberal appropriations to carry out the Indian peace policy, not only because it is humane, Christianlike and economical, but because it is right. I recommend to your favorable consideration also, the policy of granting a territorial government to the Indians in the Indian Territory west of Arkansas and Missouri and south of Kansas; and in and translators upon the natives of those coun- from year to year is confidently relied on, and doing so, every right guaranteed to the Indians procure for the occasion the services of the emthe Indians now between the Missouri and Pacific and south of the British Possessions, into one Territory or State. The Secretary of the Interior has treated upon this subject at length,

PUBLIC LANDS SHOULD BE RESERVED FOR ACTUAL

SETTLKES. I renew my recommendation that the public lands be regarded as a heritage to our children, to be disposed of only as required for occupation and to actual settlers. Those already granted dy settler who may wish to avail himself of them; but caution should be exercised even then. In attaining so desirable an object, the educational proceeds of the sale of public lands to settlers. I do not wish to be understood as recommending in the least degree a curtailment of what is being done by the general government for the encouragement of education.

THE CENSUS RETURNS AND DEPARTMENT OF AGRI-

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, submitted with this, will give you information to the census taken during the year 1870, the operations of the Bureau of Education for the year, the Patent Office, the Pension Office, the Land Office and the Indian Bureau. The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives the operations of his Department for the year. As agriculture is the ground work of our prosperity, too much importance cannot be attached to the labors of this Department. It is in the hands of an able head, with able assistants, all zealously devoted to introducing into the agricultural productions of the nation all useful products adapted to any of the various climates and soils of our vast territory, and to giving all useful information as to the methods of cultivation of the plants, cereals and other products adapted to our territory. The work is prospering quietly and surely, and the Agricultural Bureau is working a great national good, and if liberally supported the more widely its influence will be extended and the less dependent we shall be upon the products of for-

SALABIES OF OFFICIALS. The subject of compensation to the heads of Bureaus and officials bolding positions of responsibility, and requiring ability and character to fill such properly, is one to which your attention is pensation equal to the respectable support of a family, while their duties are such as to involve EXPENSES OF COVERNMENT.

inducements to dishonest men, should such get and occasional assassinations, generally perpetratpossession of these offices, to be lax in their od at night by disguised persons, their victims in of the Government for the ensuing year and a scrutiny of goods entered, to enable them finally almost all cases being citizens of different politi- comparative statement between the expenditures to make large seizures. Your attention is re- cal sentiment from their own, or free persons who for the year just past and the one just preceding, have shown a disposition to claim equal rights because all these figures are contained in the acwith other citizens. Thousands of inoffensive companying reports or in those presented directand well-disposed citizens were sufferers by this by to Congress. These estimates have my ap-

MENT.

OSTRACISM IN THE SOUTHERN STATES. The condition of the Southern States is unhappily see. Social ostrucism for opinion's sake, and personal violence or threats towards persons entertaining political views opposed to those entertained by the majority of the citizens, prevents immigration and the flow of much needed capital into the States lately in rebellion. It will be a happy condition of the country when the old citizens of these States will take so interest in public affairs, vote for men re presenting their views, and permit full freedom of expression and the ballot in those entertaining differ- And Many Other Articles

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Under the provisions of the Act of Congress, apdealing, but their practices. They will be protect- was organized in the District of Columbia. Its reed in the worship of God according to the die-Its advocates. Under the direction of the Terribe permitted to violate the laws under the cloak inaugurated, by means of which Washington is retorial officers, a system of improvements has been of religion. It may be advisable for Congress to pidly becoming a city worthy of the nation's capital. consider what, in the execution of the laws The citizens of the District baylog voluntarily taxed themselves for the purpose of contributing to the advancement of the seat of government, I recommend liberal appropriations on the part of Congress, in order that the Government may bear its just share Territorial Legislature to legitimize all born prior of the expense of carrying out the various systems

By the great fire in Chicago the most important of the Government buildings in that city were con-sumed. Those burned had already become inadequate to the wants of the Government in that growing city, and, looking to the near future, were totally inadequate. I recommend, therefore, that ar appropriation be made immediately to purchase the remainder of the Square on which the burned buildlugs stood, provided it can be purchased at a fair

Government purposes, and also an appropriation of as much money as can be properly expended toward the erection of Government buildings.

PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANTS. During this fiscal year the number of immigrants, ignorant of our laws and habits, and coming into our country annually has become so great, and the impositions practised upon them, so numerous and flagrant, that I suggest Congressional action for their protection. It seems to me a fair subject of legislation by Congress. I cannot now state as fully as I desire the nature of the complaints made by immigrants of the treatment they receive, but will onavor to do so during the session of Congress, particularly if the subject should receive your attention.

CIVIL SHRVICE REPORM.

It has been the aim of the Administration to force honesty and efficiency in all public servants. Every official who has violated the trust placed in him has en proceeded against with all the rigor of the law. If bad men have secured places, it has been the fault of the system established by law and enstorn for making appointments, or the fault of those who reommend for Government positions persons not sufficiently well known to them personally, or who give letters endorsing the character of office seekers without proper sense of the grave responsibility which such a course devolves upon them. A civil service reform, which can in a measure correct this abuse, is much desired. In mercantile pursuits the business, man who gives a letter of recommendation to a friend to enable him to obtain credit from a White Cotton Threas; Heavy and entra w le Toking, stranger, is regarded as morally responsible for the integrity of his friend and his ability to meet his obligations. A reform which would enforce this principle against all endorsers of persons for public place would insure great caution in making recommendations. A salutary lesson has been taught the careless and the dishonest servant in the great number of prosecutions and convictions of the last two years. It is gratifying to notice the favorable change which is taking place throughout the country in bringing to penishment those who have proved recreant to the trusts confided to them, in elevating to public office nove but those who possess the confidence of the honest and virtuous, who, it will always be found, comprise the majority of the community in which

they live. In my Message to Congress one year ago, I argently recommended a reform in the civil service of the country. In conformity with that recommendation, Congress, in the ninth section of "An Act making appropriation for sandry civil expenses of Government, and for other purposes," approved March 3d, 1871, gave the necessary authority to the Executive to inaugurate a civil service reform, and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so. Under the authority of said Act I convened a Board of gentlemen eminently qualified for the work, to devise rules and regulations to effect the peeded reform. Their labors are not yet completed; but it is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan which can be adopted, to the great relief of the Executive, the heads Departments and members of Congress, and which will redound to the true interest of the public service. At all events the experiment shall have a fair wines, Alos,

I have thus hastily summed up the operations of 24 DIFFERENT BRANDS BEST HUNGARIAN WINES the Government during the last year, and made such suggestions as occur to me to be proper for your usideration. I submit them with a confidence that your combined actions will be wise, statesmanlike, and in the best interest of the whole country. U. S. GRANT, President.

Executive Maneion, December 4, 1871.

CASTLE & COOKE

-OFFER AT-

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

THE FOLLOWING -

SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF GOODS!

-Consisting in Part of-Finest White all Wool 4-4 Flannel. Finest White all Wool & Angola White Flannels, Finest White all Wool & Angola White Flannels, Good Grey and White all Wool Flannels, 10x4 Blenched Streeting, Thompson's Glava-Fitting Corsets, Amoskeng Denims, Jeans, Drills and Blenched and Unblenched Cottous.

A Sup'r Ass't of Stationery,

Water Lined Note Paper, White Ruled Note Paper, White Buled Laid Leaf, Letter and Bill Paper, White, Cuff and Amber and Letter and Note Envelopes,
Payson's Indelible, and Carter's Copying Ink,
Artists' & Book-keepers' Flexible Rulers,
Emith & Wesson's Pistols a Cartridges,
Hair Girths, Stirraps a Leathers,

Svanish Trees, Croupers and Bridles, Oak Belting, Street Brooms, Wood Faucetz, Lamp Black, Italian Packing Lace Leather.

Paints, Oils, &c. White Zine & Lead, in 1, 2 a 25 % container Paris and Chrome Green. Chrome Yellow, Umber, Sienner, Patent Bryer, Vermillion, Whiting Prussian, Bine, Bladders of Putty.

Carriage and Coach Varnish.

Bright, Copal and Furnitors Varnish, Bailed Linssed Oil, Turpentine, Mason's Blacking, Coffee Mills, Aze, Fick, Sledge, Ads, Hoe, Ou, Hammer & Chirel Handles, Wool Cards, Saddles, Enameled Trunks,

Coopers' Tools, Crozers, Howels, and Champering Knives, Carpenters Planes,

Fore, Smooth, Jack & Jointers, Cut Nails, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 800, Boat Nails, 1, 14, 14 a 2 inch, Pressed Nails, 2 a 25 inch, Cooper's Rivets, 4, 7 a 5 Bs. Copper Rivets a Burs, \$, \$, \$, \$, \$ a i inch, Gimp Tanks, \$ a i inch, Gimp Tanks of all sizes.

Best Rubber Hoss, \$, \$, 1, 1 a 2 inch, Centrifugal, Varnich, Paint, White-Wash Centrifugal, Varnich, Paint, Whits-Wash and Serub Bruebes, Cav'd Tim Pails, \$1,2,3,4,6,5,10 a 12 quarts, Covered Silop Pails, Dippers, Dish and Milk Pans, Jenning's bits, coldering irons, Thinges, steels, Hammers, Ganges, Squares, Chiaels, Augers, Sivues, Lime Squaresers, Yard Sticks, Bung Starters, Axes, Sheed, Scales, Man Markey, Axes, Steels, Scales, Markey, Lane, Spaces, Starter, Axes, Steels, Starter, Axes, Starter, Axes, Steels, Starter, Axes, Steels, Starter, Axes, Steels, Starter, Axes, Starter, Axes, Steels, Starter, Axes, Steels, Starter, Axes, Steels, Starter, Axes, Starter, Axes Shovels, Spades, Ooz, Lunterns, Eagle Horse, A and O Plows and Points, Paris Plows, extra beary and strong, Protoxide of Iron, Pain Killer, Poland's White Pine Compound, Pails, Tabs, Benoms, Etc., Etc.

DOWNER'S KESOSENE OIL,

From the Boston House. 38. ALL TO BE SOLD LOW. Im

To Let or Lease. Those very Desirable Premises on the Plains, known as ULULANI, at present occupied by Mr. S. B. Dose. The Dwelling Home consists of a large Parler, Dining Room, three Bed Beems, and Pantry, two large Store Rooms on basement; there is also on the land Store Rooms on observent, there is also on the land a Cottage continuing two rooms, definited Kitchen, Servants' House, Stables, &c., &c., with a well of good water. Also a Cottage in Numanu Valley, it applied for immediately. For further particulars poly to [26] J. S. LEMON.

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A VERY DESIRABLE NEW Bales American Heavy House, Servants' House, etc. Th House is surrounded by Garden and Pastura Grounds and is pleasantly located in one of the most health parts of the city. Apply to
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The House Makai of Dr. Stangenwald's residence, Naugau Ave-nue. Apply at the Office of thir paper, 48 tf

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WHITE MARSHILLES, RED QUILTS, WES-Cution Turkish Tewels, Grey and Lines Huck Towels, White and Grey Cotton Huck Towels, Home Blankets, bales of Blankets in all wool and all cotton, baies Brown Cetton, baies White Madapolanes, bales of Fanoy English Prints, baies White Geomet Prints, baies Printed Brilliants, cases White Brillhauts, cases White Moleskin, White Cetton Brill, Half Lanes do. All Lines Drill, bales Blue Cotton, bales Blue Plan-nel, cases Walts Lines Duck. Vail Barage of all colds. Silk Grenadine for Valls, where Cashnere, Black riao and Thibet, fine Black Coburg, Barathese, Band-Hair-cloth Scaling, Black Oil-cloth, new Linas Bell, Harrock's White Cotton Long Cloth, Crocket Cotton, bales Blue Drilling Heavy White Cordersy, American heag Denims, Italian Cloths, Black and Rise Bread-cloth, Heavy White Cotton Bed Shesting, Cachmers d'cosse, Carpets and Tapearies, Tape Check, Paper Cambries, Silesias, fine White Lineau, Ladies' Carsets, Buttons and Trimmings for tailors' use, Black, Brown and White Lines Hollands, Black Sell, Black and White Cotton Washing, Zephir Wood, Smith Chells, Black Crepe, etc.

French Peas in Water, French Peas in Butter, time Westphain, Italia, Cerreia Sansages, etc., Cerrant, Apples and Raeberry Jellies in jurs, Strawberry Uniquent, Raepberry mid Currant Juice, Raepberry Unique, cases Mixed Pickies, Finality, Onione and Oberius, Limburg and Swise Cheese, barries Rive Flour, Sour Cabbage in kegs, kegs Salted Brauner Kehl, Curly Kehl, tine Brauner Kehl or Curly Kehl Cabbage kegs Dutch Herrings, kegs Salted Serman Steing Heans, kegs Salted Turkish Pens, Canney and Rape Seed, demijohns Yellow and Green Spile Peas, Sar-delles and Anohovius in parent glass and the beans, kegs Saltpeter, cases Sweet Oil, Westphalia Heins, kegs Kussia Sarthoes, French Primes in glass, Smyrna Figs in glass, Zanto Carrante in tine, Museat Stai Marripan and other Sweetmeats, Vinegar in den

LIQUORS:

Porter, dec.

in cases. RHINE WINES in cases, such as Linbrasconnillo, Geisenheimer, Harbhallur, Richard ed genuine, Medice 1862 and 1885 in cases, Sauterus and Hant Suitcheron. Cases Chi-RET of ather brands such as Chik Litages, Layrangs, Lesville, Chamber-fin. Cases Port Wine, Sherry, Maraghluo, Mali Extract. Northauser Brantissin, Sectis and John Whiskey, Northauser Kummel and double Kummel, Swodin Punch and Gorkraft, Frameh Cogness, Angestors and Bounekamp Bitters, best and real Halland, tila, Itation Holland Gin, easks Brassle Gin and Rus-

CLOTHING, HATS. dec.

Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, new styles, Children's Hats and Gents' Felt Hats, new styles, Ladies, 'Children's and Gents' Gloves, culored Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gents Gunne, colored Rid Gloves for La-dies and Gents, Suspenderr, Gentrew, White Pigns Vests, fine Blue Sucks, Black and Blue Cloth Panels, White Duck Sacks, Pants and Vests, Oriena and Al-paces Sace, Prime Pants, Silk United Ranks, figured Victoria Pants, Silk United Ranks, Marketone Grance cases sizes, Englanders Comments, Income and Blue Cotton United Ranks, School Comments, Income and Line Cotton United Ranks, Seculies, Man a white and gray heavy merino half-heav, men's and hoys, heavy brown cotton rocks, ladies' superior white shockings, Merino undershirts and drawers, extra sinas, bowen cutton undershirts, pilotreefing Jackets, monkey Jackand other numerous articles.

STATIONERY

BLANK BOOKS, such as ledgers, journals, day books, cash heats, stack books, arount books, mag-ing books, note books, hook follow, orthog books, Bill, cap and letter paper, pens and pen bulders, ink, copying presser, etc. stc.

Paints & oil. White lead and sine, black and green paints, lin-

sred oil, sheet lend, etc. etc. Melodeons, Iron Safes, TWO ROSE-WOOD COTTAGE PIANOS! Perfumery, the. Best out de cologre, pomatume, hair eil, fine pue-fumery, toilet suspe, etc. etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cares nicknacks and Jenny articles, toys end dollo, jack knives, butcher knives and yes knives, water munkeys, silk beltings, ribbons in large descriment, feathers and piemes, artificial flowers and wounts, fraincr and power, attends tracking and has took norths, belies dress trainings, the embeddeds. the best of ferman eights, order, black hat ribbene, black policied from wire, x good gridele, hoop true. Manile rope, bear sail twins, walking afters, ribbene strange, hooks and eyer, hair pine, more bears place, ornamental globe table lamps, watcher, window gloss, con----- ALSO --

Expected per German Bark "Emilie." Via San Francisco, GOODS SUITABLE FOR ALL TRADES! DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, CUTLERY,

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CASES PRINTS, ULALHS, white and TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, CLOTHS

WHITE and BROWN LONG CLOTHS.

Boots & Shoes for Ladies, GENTS and CHILDREN. Denims, Prilliants and

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